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WASHINGTON STAR-NEWS
Washington, D. C., Thursday, October 25, 1973



Young's Federal Spotlight President Okays Post-Re

By Joseph Young
Star-News Staff Writer

President Nixon has signed into law the bill giving annuity increase "bonuses" to federal and postal employees who retire after such raises go into effect.

The new law provides that retiring employees in the future will get at least the increase of the last annuity raise that occurred before their retirement.

For example, the last annuity increase occurred on July 1 and amounted to 6.1 percent.

Employees retiring after July 1 and before next Jan. 1, when another annuity increase is due, will be enti-

tled to the 6.1 percent raise or the increase in annuity earned by additional service since July 1, whichever is the greater.

They also will be entitled to the Jan. 1 increase, which is expected to be at least 5 percent, since they will then be on the retirement rolls. Thus the total increase in their annuities will be at least 11 percent.

It was the coming January annuity increase that caused Nixon to wait until the last day he had for signing the bill.

While the Civil Service Commission favored the bill, there were some officials in the Office of Man-

agement and Budget who felt two annuity increases in six months' time were a bit too much to give to employees.

But Nixon finally decided to sign the bill.

The new law is expected to result in mass retirements in government between now and Jan. 1.

The majority of the retirements will be in the middle and upper salary brackets, with the result that many promotion opportunities are expected to open up.

It also will result in added normal operating costs for the retirement fund and thus tend to take the steam out of legislation to de-

crease the salary contributions that employees pay for their retirement.

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BLUE COLLAR PAY HIKES — Some 30,000 federal blue collar workers in the Washington metropolitan area will receive pay raises effective Sunday averaging slightly more than 5.5 percent.

The increases are highest in the first two grades, since a Cost of Living Council ruling exempts rates below \$3.51 an hour from controls. Wage grade 1 is raised 56 cents an hour and wage grade 2 by 53 cents. Wage grade 3 workers get 29 cents-an-hour raise.

Retirement Annuity Bonus

Wage grades 4 through 15 average 5.5 percent. The hourly raises for these grades range from 21 to 33 cents.

The increases, based on a survey of area private sector rates, go not only to Defense blue collar workers, but also to all other federal per diem employees in the Washington area.

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HEALTH INSURANCE —

The Senate Civil Service Committee has decided to take action this year on the House-approved bill to increase the government's contribution to federal employee health insurance premiums.

It hopes to act in time to permit Senate action and a conference between the House and Senate on differences between the two measures.

The Senate committee is expected to modify the House bill, which provides for a gradual government increase in premium contributions until it reaches 75 percent in 1978. Since President Nixon would almost certainly veto such a measure, the Senate group probably will set the government's contribution at 55 or 60 percent. The government now contributes 40 percent.

Whether even a compro-

mise measure would get the President's okay is open to question. Another problem is whether there is time enough left to act before Congress adjourns.

But the Senate committee will try its best to get a bill enacted this year.

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TRUTH IN GOVERN-

MENT — "Truth in Government" will be discussed at a Government Information Organization luncheon at 12:30 p.m. today at the Army-Navy Club. The speakers are Victor Gold, syndicated columnist; Crosby S. Noyes, foreign affairs editor and columnist of the

Star-News; and Dr. Carl Hawver, executive vice president of the National Consumer Finance Association.

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CAMPAIGN — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is the first federal agency to achieve its 100 percent goal in the combined federal campaign. Meanwhile, a luncheon for the key leaders in the drive will be held at noon tomorrow at the Mayflower Hotel. Former New York Giants and Washington Redskins linebacker Sam Huff will be the main speaker.

and for other purposes. Approved for Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000800020045-7
 unanimous consent that the Committees on Commerce and Public Works be allowed to file their amendments today, and their reports before midnight Sunday, November 18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM — CONFERENCE REPORT — REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 93-514)

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the committee of conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6768) to provide for participation by the United States in the United Nations environment program, submitted a report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session, the following favorable reports were submitted:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Executive Q, 93d Congress, first session, Protocol, dated at Vienna July 7, 1971, relating to an amendment to Article 56 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Executive Report No. 93-25), together with individual views.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the nomination of Vice Admiral Meang Johnston, Jr., USN to the rank of admiral. I ask that his name be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TOWER. In addition there are 3,587 promotions in the Navy and the Air Force in the grade of colonel and captain and below. Since these names have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and to save the expense of printing on the Executive Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Secretary's Desk for the information of any Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

By Mr. SYMINGTON, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Major Jack R. Lousma, U.S. Marine Corps, for permanent promotion to grade of lieutenant colonel.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, or reported, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

By Mr. HUGH SCOTT:

S. 2703. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a more equitable determination of the amount of an individual taxpayer's casualty loss deduction for personal use property. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BELLMON:

S. 2704. A bill to authorize loans to farmers and associations of farmers for storage facilities for agricultural commodities. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 2705. An original bill to provide for the disposition of abandoned money orders and traveler's checks. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. GURNEY:

S. 2706. A bill to revise the authorized boundary of the Biscayne National Monument in the State of Florida, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKE:

S. 2707. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to facilitate the regulation of banking institutions regularly engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the accounts of others. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 2708. A bill to provide for compensation to the owners of residences when certain leases or permits issued by the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management are terminated, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 2709. A bill for the relief of Anand Admodardas Mundra. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARTKE (by request):

S. 2710. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. ABUREZK, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. YOUNG:

S. 2711. A bill to allow an additional income exemption for a taxpayer or his spouse who is deaf or deaf-blind. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 2712. A bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the timely determination of certain claims of American nationals settled by the United States-Hungarian Claims Agreement of March 6, 1973, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MCCLURE:

S. 2713. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to strengthen and reform certain provisions thereof. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

S. 2714. An original bill to amend section 291(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, relating to cost-of-living increase, and to increase the pay and allowances of certain officers of the Armed Forces whose pay and allowances are not subject to adjustment to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BEALL (for himself and Mr. MATIAS):

S. 2715. A bill to amend chapter 313, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the commitment of certain individuals acquitted of offenses against the United States solely on the ground of insanity. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 2716. A bill to amend section 1662(c) of title 38, United States Code, to extend the delimiting period for certain veterans pursuing a course of farm cooperative training. Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PASTORE:

S.J. Res. 172. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a special election for the office of President and Vice

President who has been appointed Vice President succeeds to the Presidency. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HUGH SCOTT:

S. 2703. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a more equitable determination of the amount of an individual taxpayer's casualty loss deduction for personal use property. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to provide for a more equitable determination of the amount of an individual taxpayer's casualty loss deduction for personal use property. In the aftermath of the 1972 flooding in Pennsylvania, one of the most frequently heard complaints concerned the Internal Revenue Service's treatment of the \$5,000 "forgiveness" feature of the disaster relief law. In essence, the IRS' ruling said that such forgiven portions of loans were subject to taxation as ordinary income. In response, I introduced a bill to exclude these grants from taxation. However, even this bill did not go far enough, either to correct the inequity or to clear up the confusion over the IRS' policy.

In testimony last spring to the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Disaster Relief, I suggested a total revision of the tax law insofar as casualty losses are concerned in order to provide maximum tax advantage to persons faced with disaster damage and loss. I suggested an approach which takes into consideration the cost of a replacement item versus the original cost of the property. I felt that the IRS should consider the appreciation in value of property along with the actual cost of replacing it.

I regret very much that the Administration, in the year and a half since the floods, has not come forward with any legislation to improve casualty loss benefits.

Under existing law, a taxpayer may claim a deduction for personal use property destroyed or damaged by a casualty such as a flood. The amount of the deduction is the decline in the property's value caused by the casualty. That decline in value is determined for this purpose by taking the lesser of—

First, the property's adjusted basis before the casualty, or

Second, the difference in the property's fair market value after the casualty.

My bill provides an alternative means of determining the amount of the deduction. If property is replaced or repaired within a year after its damage or destruction, and the fair market value of the property before the casualty is lower than the taxpayer's out of pocket expenses to repair or place it, and lower than its adjusted basis before the casualty, the taxpayer can deduct the lesser of—

First, his out of pocket expenses, or

Second, the adjusted basis of the property before the casualty.

Both existing law and my bill provide

for the deduction. Under existing law, the amount of the deduction is reduced by any insurance or other compensation received. Under my bill, the cost of repair or replacement is reduced by the amount of any insurance or other compensation received, and, if the deduction is based on the adjusted basis, the amount of the deduction is reduced by such amount. Under existing law, the deduction is allowable without regard to whether the property is repaired or replaced. Under my bill, the alternative computation is available only where the property is repaired or replaced not later than the end of the second taxable year after the loss occurs, otherwise there is no cost of repair or replacement to use in the computation.

In short, Mr. President, my bill provides far more benefit to individuals suffering casualty loss than now available under present law. I am hopeful that the administration and the tax-writing committees in Congress will seriously and expeditiously review my proposal. Let us not wait for another flood before taking action.

By Mr. BELLMON:

S. 2704. A bill to authorize loans to farmers and associations of farmers for storage facilities for agricultural commodities. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, during the current year, American citizens, for the first time in our Nation's history, have faced the prospect of food shortages. There have been times during the year when demands for meat, eggs, milk, and other commodities have exceeded the available supply. Many changes in attitudes have come from the realization an abundant food supply is not something American citizens can take for granted.

In addition to the reality of shortages, Americans have also come to appreciate the importance of exporting agricultural commodities. The result is that our Government, which for three decades has sponsored programs intended to limit production, is now in the process of encouraging all-out production of basic commodities, especially feed grains, soy beans, and wheat.

Accordingly to preliminary USDA estimates, the production of grain for next year will be substantially higher than was true for the 1973 crop year. It is estimated that farmers produced 8.3 billion bushels of feed grain in the current year 1973. The estimate is for 9.2 billion for 1974. This is an increase of almost 1 billion bushels. For wheat, the 1973 crop was 1.7 billion bushels. The crop estimate for 1974 is almost 1.9 billion bushels, an increase of 200 million bushels.

Mr. President, these figures indicate an abundant crop next year. They are undoubtedly comforting to American consumers and our customers abroad but they pose serious problems for American farmers and for the country's transportation system.

As most Members of the Senate know, there were serious transportation bottlenecks during the past crop season which

as well as considerable economic loss to farmers. The plain fact is that our country's transportation system is not and probably never can be fully adequate to move these huge quantities of grain as rapidly as it is harvested. It is simply impractical to expect American railroad and trucking industries to have a railroad car or a semitrailer sitting near every farm to haul the grain to terminals as fast as it comes from the fields. The answer is to provide grain storage on the farms or at country elevators. If these facilities are available, the crops can be stored safely until orderly marketing and transportation to terminals or to ports is accomplished.

It is unrealistic for farmers, associations of farmers, or commercial grain buyers to build additional storage in the face of the very real possibility that in 1975 and in subsequent years, government may again find it necessary to limit crop production. There is no assurance, for instance, that Russia will again purchase the huge quantities of grain it has bought from the 1973 crop. In fact, given a normal growing season, the U.S.S.R. will be competing, actively, and probably successfully for many customers who are now buying American grain. This will mean that American farmers will be cutting back on the acreage planted and that the amount of storage and the transportation system we now have will once again be adequate. Therefore, farmers and grain dealers will hesitate to build expensive storage, simply to handle 1 year's crop.

For these reasons, it is likely that unless immediate action is taken by the Congress, next summer will see huge quantities of valuable grain piled up in the streets and on the ground in the rural communities of this country. Much of it will be subject to loss from weather, rodents, and other causes. Should this happen, I can foresee a great deal of criticism from consumers who see their food cost rising as a result of this waste.

Mr. President, to help remedy this situation, I am today introducing legislation which is intended to make available funds farmers and grain dealers need to provide the needed grain storage, handling, and conditioning equipment. The passage of this legislation will make available, at a reasonable rate of interest, the capital that farmers and grain dealers need to make certain that the huge crop which our Government is urging farmers to produce can be stored, transported, and marketed in an orderly way and with a minimum of loss. The bill authorizes the Farmers Home Administration to guarantee up to 90 percent of loans made by private financial institutions to construct storage, handling, and conditioning facilities. These guarantees would be limited to the amount of storage necessary to handle 2 years' normal production of a farm.

I might state, Mr. President, that the Department of Agriculture currently has the authority to make such loans through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Unfortunately, recent regulation changes by USDA have limited loans to amounts necessary to construct stor-

only 1 year's crop, prohibited loans for the cost of constructing foundations for storage facilities, and increased the downpayment to the farmer to 30 percent of the cost of the facility.

Mr. President, since the Federal Government is urging American farmers to produce at maximum capacity, I believe the Federal Government has the responsibility to make financing available to assist farmers construct needed storage to prevent their crops from rotting on the ground.

WHAT'S BEHIND RISING FOOD COSTS?

Mr. President, anyone who has done any grocery shopping in recent months is keenly aware of the fact that the cost of food has been skyrocketing. Some tend to put the blame on the American farmer. The fact is that many farm prices, especially for meat animals and grain, are down sharply. This decline has not been reflected in grocery prices.

The truth of the matter is that food prices have been going up steadily since shortly after World War II. In recent years the climb has been steeper. But it was only in the 1970's that this rise in food prices has been shared by farmers. Only through rapid growth of his efficiency and productivity and by mortgaging his land has the farmer been able to stay in business in the face of sharp rises in production costs.

Even though food prices have increased steadily, Americans are spending a smaller percentage of their take-home pay for food than at any time in the country's history, and less than anywhere else in the world.

Americans remain the best fed people in the world. Food is still the best bargain in this country, and in all likelihood it will remain that way.

Unfortunately, emotionalism has obscured some of the basic questions related to rising food costs: Just how high are food prices? Do higher grocery bills mean higher food prices? Where does your food dollar go? What's being done to stabilize or reduce food prices?

These questions are answered in an article recently sent me by my daughter Mrs. Gail Wynne, a consumer consultant for the Public Service Company, Tulsa. The article is from the October, 1973 issue of Food and Nutrition magazine, titled "What's Behind Rising Food Costs?"

Mr. President, this is one of the best explanations I have seen on this subject, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHAT'S BEHIND RISING FOOD COSTS?

Meat, boycotts, price freezes, food shortages—after years of comparative quiet, food is in the news. Prices are indeed going up, and when food prices increase, most people react more strongly than they do to any other price increase. Many feel that they are being treated unfairly. After all, if the price of a car or a television goes up, they can do without a new one.

But everyone has to eat; people have no choice. Raising food prices seems like taking food out of their mouths.

November 7, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 20015

Much of the economic and social progress we have made as well as our position as a world leader can be traced directly to the stability of our Government. As a Member of the Senate, I shall refuse to participate in and resist efforts to cast away the legal and proven processes of the past in the face of demands of a currently inflamed citizenry. I have written President Nixon urging him to resist the temptation to yield to present pressures and to continue to do the job he was chosen to perform until and unless he is lawfully removed from office by the Congress.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

FINAL DETERMINATION OF CLAIM OF SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN TRIBE OF MICHIGAN

A letter from the Chairman of the Indian Claims Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of its final determination of the claim of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, et al. v. the United States of America (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF THE DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

A letter from the Director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Federal Contributions Program Equipment and Facilities for the quarter ending September 30, 1973 (with accompanying report). Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

A letter from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964, for certain employees, as amended (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

A letter from the Secretary of Transportation transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the reliability of automobile odometers (with an accompanying report). Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

A letter from the Secretary of Transportation transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of activities pursuant to the Emergency Rail Facilities Restoration Act (with an accompanying report). Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ASSISTANCE-RELATED FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR CAMBODIA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the assistance-related funds obligated for Cambodia during the first quarter of fiscal year

1973. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PROPOSED U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATIONS ACT OF 1973

A letter from the Director of the United States Information Agency transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the United States Information Agency (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the timely determination of certain claims by American nationals settled by the United States—Hungarian Claims Agreement of March 6, 1973, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OTHER THAN TREATIES

A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs of the Department of State transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States within the past 60 days (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Consumer Protection Would Be Increased by Improving the Administration of Intrastate Meat Plant Inspection Programs" (with an accompanying report). Referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

ORDERS OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ORDERS OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible to the United States (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY BY THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator of the General Services Administration transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of building projects survey for Palmer, Alaska (with an accompanying report). Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase the authorization for appropriations for Operating Expenses and Plant and Capital Equipment (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

REPORT ENTITLED "CHINA REPORT"

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in July of this year I was fortunate to lead a delegation of distinguished Members of the Senate and House on an official visit to the People's Republic of China. We are now prepared to report on that

visit. I am sure that the distinguished chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative MORGAN, and other members of our delegation, I ask unanimous consent that our report be printed as a Senate document and that it be entitled "China Report."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PASTORE, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, without amendment:

S. 2645. A bill to amend Public Law 93-60 to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-487).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session, the following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Russell W. Peterson, of Delaware, to be a member of the Council on Environmental Quality.

The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce:

Less E. West, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board; and Richard Joseph O'Melia, of Maryland, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):
S. 2662. A bill to authorize appropriations for United States participation in International Ocean Exposition '75. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:
S. 2663. A bill to create a special office to supervise the activities of certain federal prosecutors. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOMENICI:
S. 2664. A bill to designate the Miners' Hospital in Raton, N. Mex., a Public Health Service Hospital to be known as the "Miners' Rehabilitation and Medical Hospital." Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):
S. 2665. A bill to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association; and
S. 2666. A bill to provide for increased United States contributions to the Special

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Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 2667. A bill for the relief of Miss Lisa Maria Potter (also known as Lisa Maria Verest, Mary Alice Verest, and Mary Alice Epiphania. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2668. A bill to modify the project for the Falls Dam and Reservoir, Neuse River, N.C. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

S. 2669. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to conduct programs of exploration for oil and gas on Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 4, in the State of Alaska, and Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 (Elk Hill, Calif.). Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 2670. A bill for the relief of Ulrich Berner. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 2671. A bill to require that nontrust fund expenditures not exceed nontrust fund revenues for any fiscal year, and to establish a procedure for the Senate Committee on Appropriations to fix ceilings on the total amount of new budget authority to be provided for each fiscal year in bills reported by it, and to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year. Referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CHILES:

S. 2672. A bill to create a Marine Resources Conservation and Development Fund; to provide for the distribution of revenues from outer Continental Shelf lands; and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. AIKEN:

S.J. Res. 168. A joint resolution to authorize the period from February 10, 1974, through February 16, 1974, as "National Nurse Week." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 2662. A bill to authorize appropriations for U.S. participation in the International Ocean Exposition '75. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize appropriations for U.S. participation in the International Ocean Exposition '75.

The bill has been requested by the Director of the U.S. Information Agency and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific bill to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this bill, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the Record at this point, together with the letter from the Director of USIA to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate dated October 12, 1973, the letter from the Secretary of State in support of the bill, and the section-by-section analysis.

There being no objection, the bill and material were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 2662

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "International Ocean Exposition Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973."

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency for "Special International Exhibitions", for United States participation in the International Ocean Exposition to be held in Okinawa, Japan, in 1975, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), \$5,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,500,000 of the amount authorized to be appropriated herein shall be paid in Japanese yen accrued under the Settlement on Post War Economic Assistance between the United States and Japan, dated January 9, 1962: *Provided further*, That the amount authorized to be appropriated herein shall be available without regard to 5 U.S.C. 3108.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY,

Washington, D.C., October 12, 1973.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,

President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit to the Senate for its consideration copies of a proposed bill "to authorize appropriations for United States participation in the International Ocean Exposition", and an explanation therefor.

Congressional authorization is required for United States participation in the International Ocean Exposition as well as for appropriation of money for the project. The budget necessary to carry out this plan is estimated at \$5.6 million, \$2.5 million of which has been identified as costs which could be paid from GARIOA funds (Japanese yen accrued under the Settlement on Post War Economic Assistance).

On April 9, 1973, Secretary of State Rogers asked the United States Information Agency to take the lead role in surveying, programming and executing this project. He stated that, "given the extent of our military and political interests in Japan and specifically in Okinawa, my colleagues and I believe that a significant American presence at Expo '75 would contribute to the achievement of major policy goals." Secretary Kissinger has reiterated the importance of official participation in his letter accompanying the attached report. I share the Secretary's belief that major United States national interests will be served by meaningful representation at the exposition. Those interests are amplified in the report which also includes the background of the U.S. Information Agency's operational plan for the project.

The U.S. Information Agency and the Department of State join in urging that official United States participation in the International Ocean Exposition be authorized and the funds necessary to carry out the project be appropriated at the earliest possible date. The Office of Management and Budget advises that enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely,

JAMES KEOGH,
Director.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1973.

HON. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to voice my strong support for the bill introduced by

USIA to authorize participation by the United States in the International Ocean Exposition to be held on Okinawa from March to August of 1975. For a variety of reasons, I believe that important national interests require that we be well represented at this event.

In the broader sense, our participation should be regarded in terms of its contribution to our major policy goal of strengthening ties with Japan on a basis of reciprocity and partnership. The Japanese Government is deeply committed to this project, both in terms of prestige and financial outlays, and feels that participation by the United States will make a positive contribution to our mutual policy goals and materially enhance the chances for success of the Exposition itself. The Japanese people, highly sensitive to foreign reactions to their efforts to achieve international recognition, will interpret the extent of participation in this Exposition by other major nations as a measure of the esteem in which they and their country are held abroad. I believe that the Japanese Government's desire for our participation merits a favorable response and that the contribution our participation could make toward preserving the predominantly favorable public attitude in Japan toward the United States would be well worth the outlay involved.

Our failure to participate would stand in contrast to the large exhibitions to be mounted by governments who hold a critical view of our relationship with Japan, resulting in profound disappointment and embarrassment to our friends in Japan.

The site chosen for EXPO 75 and its underlying purpose are also of particular relevance to our participation. You will recall that the basic premise for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan, which the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate as a whole so forthrightly approved two years ago, was that the maintenance of sound relations with Japan, particularly our security relationship, was more important to our long range interests than the temporary advantages we might derive from continuing our administration of Okinawa. The Japanese Government intends EXPO 75 to be both a commemoration of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan and a tangible demonstration of its commitment to economic development of the area. The Japanese Government also regards this effort as important to its goal of enhancing Okinawan support for its national policies, including the maintenance of the Security Treaty and the presence of U.S. forces on the island. While we are developing plans with the Japanese Government to consolidate and reduce the scale of our military presence on Okinawa as rapidly as possible, our installations there are substantial and their ability to function effectively requires the cooperation of the local population. If we fail to participate in EXPO 75, it will appear to many Japanese in Okinawa and the main islands as well that our interests in Okinawa are narrowly military in nature. This would have obviously adverse effects on public attitudes toward our presence and be an unfortunate distortion of the aims of our policy toward Japan.

There are, of course, other reasons of more direct benefit to the United States for a meaningful exhibition at EXPO 75. Not the least of these is the opportunity to present our point of view on problems relating to oceanography to a significant Japanese and international audience, and a chance for private interests to demonstrate American technology in the first major international exposition to be devoted to a field which holds great promise for us in the future.

Favorable action by the Congress on this proposal would be greatly appreciated. An early decision is essential to enable us to obtain a favorable site and to design, assemble

tive agency from which it was transferred upon the expiration of this title or upon such earlier date as the President may prescribe pursuant to the procedures prescribed by subsection (c) of this section.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 106. (a) The Administrator of the Federal Energy Emergency Administration may—

(1) appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, including attorneys, as are necessary to perform the functions vested in him, and prescribe their authority and duties except that one hundred officers and employees may, under this provision, be compensated at rates not in excess of the rate prescribed for GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 under section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code, and that of such one hundred officers and employees, twenty-five may, under this provision, be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service;

(2) employ experts, expert witnesses, and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, and compensate such persons at rates not in excess of the maximum daily rate prescribed for GS-18 under section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in Government service employed intermittently;

(3) promulgate such rules, regulations, and procedures as may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in him: *Provided, That:*

(A) The Administrator shall, before promulgating proposed rules, regulations, or policies relating to the cost or price of energy, provide a period of not less than five days from receipt of the proposed action during which the Chairman and the Executive Director of the Cost of Living Council shall approve or disapprove such rules, regulations, or policies, and if the Chairman or the Executive Director of the Cost of Living Council disapproves such rules, regulations, or policies they shall not go into effect. The Chairman and the Executive Director of the Cost of Living Council shall have not less than five days in which to act, otherwise approval shall be automatic.

(B) The Administrator shall, before promulgating rules, regulations, or policies affecting the quality of the environment, provide a period of not less than five days from receipt of the proposed action during which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may provide written comments concerning the impact of such rules, regulations, or policies on the quality of the environment.

Such comments shall be published along with the proposed action. The review required by section 106(a)(3) (A) and (B) may be waived for a period of fourteen days if there is an emergency situation which, in the judgment of the Administrator, requires immediate action;

(4) utilize, with their consent, the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of Federal, State, regional, and local instrumentalities, with or without reimbursement therefor, and transfer funds made available pursuant to this title to Federal, State, regional, and local instrumentalities as reimbursement for utilization of such services, personnel, equipment, and facilities;

(5) adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed, and the provisions of section 709 of title 18 of the United States Code shall apply to the use of the seal, after its adoption and publication in the Federal Register, except as provided by regulations prescribed by the Administrator;

(6) accept unconditional gifts or donations of money or property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible;

(7) subject to appropriation Acts, enter into and perform contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions with

any public agency or instrumentality or with any person, firm, association, corporation, or institution; and

(8) perform such other activities as may be necessary for the effective fulfillment of his administrative duties and functions.

(b) Any determination pursuant to subsection (b) of section 208 of title 18 of the United States Code that an exemption shall be granted to any employee shall be a non-delegable responsibility of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, or General Counsel and in all instances shall be made a matter of public record, setting forth the detailed reasons and justifications for such exemption.

COMPENSATION

SEC. 107. (a) Without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service—

(1) the Administrator shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed for positions at level II of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5313);

(2) the Deputy Administrator shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed at level III of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5314);

(3) each Assistant Administrator and the General Counsel of the Administration shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315); and

(4) there shall be in the Administration not more than nine additional officers appointed by the Administrator who shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed for positions at level V of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5316).

(b) Any person (other than the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, or Assistant Administrators) directly responsible for or in direct charge of any bureau, office, division, or other organization which administers any of the specific programs set forth in subsection (c) hereof shall be compensated at the rate provided for, and occupy one of the positions provided for in subsection (a)(4) of this section. Any officer acting pursuant to the provisions of this subsection may act not longer than sixty days prior to the date upon which his appointment is submitted by the President to the United States Senate for its advice and consent.

(c) The specific programs to which subsection (b) shall apply are as follows:

(1) Allocation of petroleum products;

(2) Rationing of petroleum products;

(3) Analysis of the impact of emergency programs on sectors of the economy, employment, and regional and local economic viability;

(4) Coordination of Federal, State, and local conservation programs; and

(5) Pricing of petroleum products.

TRANSITIONAL AND SAVING PROVISIONS

SEC. 107. (a) All orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, contracts, certificates, licenses, and privileges—

(1) which have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective by the President, any Federal department or agency or official thereof, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, in the performance of functions which are transferred under this title, and

(2) which are in effect at the time this title takes effect,

shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked by the President, the Administrator, or other authorized officials, a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(b) The provisions of this title shall not affect any proceeding pending, at the time this section takes effect, before any depart-

ment or agency (or component thereof) regarding functions which are transferred by this title; but such proceedings, to the extent that they relate to functions so transferred, shall be continued. Orders shall be issued in such proceedings; appeals shall be taken therefrom, and payments shall be made pursuant to such orders, as if this title had not been enacted; and orders issued in any such proceedings shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or revoked by a duly authorized official, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to prohibit the discontinuance or modification of any such proceeding under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such proceeding could have been discontinued if this title had not been enacted.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (e)—

(1) the provisions of this title shall not affect suits commenced prior to the date this title takes effect, and

(2) in all such suits proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered, in the same manner and effect as if this title had not been enacted.

(d) No suit, action, or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer in his official capacity as an officer of any department or agency, functions of which are transferred by this title, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this title. No cause of action by or against any department or agency, functions of which are transferred by this title, or by or against any officer thereof in his official capacity shall abate by reason of the enactment of this title. Causes of actions, suits, actions, or other proceedings may be asserted by or against the United States or such official as may be appropriate and, in any litigation pending when this section takes effect, the court may at any time, on its own motion or that of any party, enter any order which will give effect to the provisions of this section.

(e) If, before the date on which this title takes effect, any department or agency, or officer thereof in his official capacity, is a party to a suit, and under this title any function of such department, agency, or officer is transferred to the Administrator, or any other official, then such suit shall be continued as if this title had not been enacted, with the Administrator, or other official as the case may be, substituted.

(f) Final orders and actions of any official or component in the performance of functions transferred by this title shall be subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such orders or actions had been made or taken by the officer, department, agency, or instrumentality in the performance of such functions immediately preceding the effective date of this title. Any statutory requirements relating to notices, hearings, action upon the record, or administrative review that apply to any function transferred or delegated by this title shall apply to the performance of those functions by the Administrator, or any officer or component.

(g) With respect to any function transferred by this title and performed after the effective date of this title, reference in any other law to any department or agency, or any officer or office, the functions of which are so transferred, shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator or other officials in which this title vests such functions.

(h) Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to limit, curtail, abolish, or terminate any function of the President which he had immediately before the effective date of this title; or to limit, curtail, abolish, or terminate his authority to perform such function; or to limit, curtail, abolish, or terminate his authority to delegate, redelegate, or terminate any delegations of functions.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 23229

justment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, so as to authorize certain grapefruit marketing orders which provide for an assessment against handlers for the purpose of financing a marketing promotion program to also provide for a credit against such assessment in the case of handlers who expend directly for marketing promotion.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 14), to amend the Public Health Services Act to provide assistance and encouragement for the establishment and expansion of health maintenance organizations, health care resources, and the establishment of a Quality Health Care Commission, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3334) for the relief of Maria Lourdes Rios.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3758) for the relief of Isabel Eugenia Serrano Macias Ferrier.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9256) to increase the contribution of the Government to the costs of health benefits for Federal employees, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

S. 513. An act to amend section 232 of the National Housing Act to authorize insured loans to provide fire safety equipment for nursing homes and intermediate care facilities.

S. 1038. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize travel and transportation allowances to certain members of the uniformed services in connection with leave; and

S. 2714. An act to amend section 291(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for certain employees, relating to cost-of-living increases, and to increase the pay and allowances of certain officers of the Armed Forces whose pay and allowances are not subject to adjustment to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

The above bills were subsequently signed by the Vice President.

FEDERAL ENERGY EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of calendar No. 608, S. 2773.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The bill was read by title as follows:

A bill (S. 2776) to provide for the effective and efficient management of the Nation's energy policies and programs.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

TITLE I—FEDERAL ENERGY EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION ACT

SEC. 101. This title may be cited as the "Federal Energy Emergency Administration Act".

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 102. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) shortages of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products, as well as shortages of other forms of energy, have resulted in severe economic dislocations and hardships, curtailment of vital public services, interruptions in the normal flow of interstate and foreign commerce, and threatens the public health, safety, welfare, and security;

(2) the shortages in the supply of available forms of energy have created an energy emergency which requires emergency measures to reduce energy consumption, increase domestic production of energy resources, and provide for the equitable distribution of available supplies to all Americans;

(3) such emergency measures can be most effective in averting or minimizing shortages or dislocations if they are implemented promptly by the executive branch of Government; and

(4) in order for the Government to deal as effectively and efficiently as possible with the energy emergency specific portions of the executive branch must be reorganized on an interim basis to assure that there exists the organization, the personnel, and the other resources needed to implement the functions relating to the energy emergency vested in the executive branch by this and by other laws.

(b) The sole purpose of this title is to create an administration in the executive branch, called the Federal Energy Emergency Administration, to invest the Administration with certain functions as specified in the title, and to transfer, or to permit the transfer to such Administration, of certain functions vested in the executive branch by other laws where such transfer is necessary to deal on an interim basis with the energy emergency.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL ENERGY EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 103. (a) There is hereby established an independent executive agency to be known as the Federal Energy Emergency Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "Administration"). The Administration shall be headed by an Administrator and Deputy Administrator each of whom shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) (1) The functions and powers of the Administration shall be vested in and exercised by the Administrator.

(2) The Administrator may from time to time, and to the extent permitted by law, consistent with the purposes of this title, delegate such of his functions as he deems appropriate.

(c) The Administration is authorized to have six Assistant Administrators, each of whom shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(d) The Administration shall have a General Counsel appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The General Counsel shall be the chief legal officer of the Administration.

(e) The Assistant Administrators and the General Counsel shall perform such func-

tions and duties as the Administrator may prescribe.

(f) The Administrator shall designate the order in which the Deputy Administrator and other officials shall act for and perform the functions of the Administrator during his absence or disability or in the event of a vacancy in his office.

FUNCTIONS AND PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 104. Subject to the provisions and procedures set forth in this title, the Administrator shall be responsible for such actions as are taken to assure that adequate provision is made to meet the emergency energy needs of the Nation. To that end, he shall make such plans and direct and conduct such programs related to the production, conservation, use, control, distribution, rationing, and allocation of all forms of energy as are appropriate under those authorities—

(1) transferred to or vested in him by or pursuant to this title;

(2) delegated to him by the President within the authority vested in the President by other law; and

(3) otherwise vested in the Administrator by the Congress.

TRANSFERS

SEC. 105. (a) There are hereby transferred to and vested in the Administrator all functions of the Secretary of the Interior, the Department of the Interior, and officers and components of that Department—

(1) as relate to or are utilized by the Office of Petroleum Allocation;

(2) as relate to or are utilized by the Office of Energy Conservation;

(3) as relate to or are utilized by the Office of Energy Data and Analysis; and

(4) as relate to or utilized by the Office of Oil and Gas.

(b) There are hereby transferred to and vested in the Administrator all functions of the Chairman of the Cost of Living Council, the Executive Director of the Cost of Living Council, and the Cost of Living Council, and officers and components thereof as relate to or are utilized by the Energy Division of the Cost of Living Council.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may, subject to the provisions of this subsection, transfer to the Administrator any function of any other executive agency (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) if he determines that such transfer would further the accomplishment of the intent and purposes of this title.

(2) The President shall notify the Senate and the House of Representatives, by special message, of each transfer proposed to be made under paragraph (1). The President may transfer a function proposed in a special message upon the adoption by the Senate and the House of Representatives of a concurrent resolution approving such transfer.

(3) No function may be transferred under this subsection which would have an effect inconsistent with the provisions of section 905(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(4) The provisions of sections 910 through 913 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the procedure to be followed in the Senate and the House of Representatives in the exercise of their respective responsibilities with respect to special messages under paragraph (2) of this subsection in the same manner and to the same extent as such provisions apply to the procedure followed in the case of reorganization plans, except that references in such provisions to a "resolution with respect to a reorganization plan" shall be deemed for purposes of this subsection to refer to a concurrent resolution of approval under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(d) Each function that is transferred to the Administration pursuant to the provisions of this title shall revert to the execu-

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There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILMINGTON, DEL.,
November 1, 1973.

Whereas, the war that has occurred during the past few weeks in the Mideast is the second flareup of hostilities in that area in the past six years; and

Whereas, even during periods of cessation of hostilities, there have been sporadic acts of terror throughout the world attributable to the existing tensions in the Mideast; and

Whereas, the Mayor and Council of the City of Wilmington wishes to express its sincere hope that the tragic loss and waste of human lives will quickly cease; and

Whereas, the Mayor and Council of the City of Wilmington wishes to express its sincere hope that the repulsive acts of war will cease and that Israel and the Arab Nations will reach an equitable and lasting peace through which the people on both sides of this tragic conflict will learn to live in harmony; and

Whereas, a conflict in the Mideast jeopardizes the peace and harmony of all Nations of the World. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the council of the city of Wilmington That the Mayor and Council of the City of Wilmington support the efforts of all of the nations involved and the efforts of the United Nations in attempting to achieve an end to this tragic war between Israel and the Arab Nations and the beginning of a truly just and lasting peace in the Mideast and throughout the World.

STUDENTS FIGHT ENERGY CRISIS

Mr. BROCK. Mr. President, it is incumbent upon all of us to realize that the United States is facing a very real energy crisis. For the most part, individuals, families, businesses, factories, and Government agencies are beginning to do their part in trying to conserve what precious fuel that we have while research is done to develop new resources and to find ways of providing new sources of energy.

Recently, faculty members and students at Christian Brothers College in Memphis met to discuss the energy problem, and what could be done immediately about helping the situation. What developed was a list of suggestions for both faculty and students at the college. However, I would suggest that those suggestions developed might apply to all of us, and I thus request that the list of items which could help in conserving energy be placed, by unanimous consent, in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESENTED BY THE ENGINEERING STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE

For all high schools, colleges and universities:

1. Students—
 - A. Dress Warmly—Sweaters, Coats, etc.
 - B. Car Pools.
 - C. Report plumbing and electrical works in need of repair.
 - D. Dorm Students—Replace high watt bulbs with low watt bulbs (possibly with aid of maintenance).
 - E. Get-togethers, club meetings, bashes, etc., during daytime hours.
 - F. Provide suggestions, no matter how Unreal.
 - G. Commuting students drive X-Ways at 50 mph.

H. Encourage students to do senior projects on Energy Saving & Related Ideas.

2. Administrative—

- A. Means of Mass Transport—Car Pools, Busing, etc.

B. Possibly of Rescheduling Classes to eliminate nights and possibly cut to a 3 or 4 day school week.

C. Possibly of alternative or supplemental heating.

D. Make teachers responsible for turning off lights and heating at end of class.

E. Reduce lighting—corridors, archways, walkways—by turning off every other bulb and/or reducing wattages. As much lighting as possible turned off at 1:00 A.M. on week nights. Possibly switch to fluorescent.

F. Specify a minimum of parking lots to be lit and used at night. Turn lighting for other lots off.

G. Lock boxes on gas heaters & thermostats.

H. Work-Study students shifted to maintenance for the repair and upkeep of lighting, plumbing, and electrical.

I. Reschedule various affairs to daytime hours and to cafeteria and student centers which are always heated.

J. Reschedule holidays—longer winter breaks—shorter summer breaks.

K. Utilize better insulated buildings to a maximum extent, poorly insulated buildings to a minimum.

L. Location of Suggestion Boxes.

M. Administrative Vehicles on X-rays at 50 mph.

N. Reschedule gym so that maximum amount of activities during the day.

O. Study of Time Constant to determine how early heat in particular buildings needs to be turned on, and how early it can be turned off and still effectively keep it heated during necessary hours.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment, the following bills:

S. 2413. An act to authorize the disposal of aluminum from the national stockpile and for other purposes;

S. 2493. An act to authorize the disposal of silicon carbide from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 2498. An act to authorize the disposal of zinc from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; and

S. 2551. An act to authorize the disposal of molybdenum from the national stockpile, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 865) authorizing the President to proclaim March 29, 1974, as "Vietnam Veterans Day," which it requested concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11771) making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the dis-

agreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. ROONEY of New York, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. YATES, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. MAHON, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, and Mr. CEDERBERG were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 9256. An act to increase the contribution of the Government to the costs of health benefits for Federal employees, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10717. An act to repeal the act terminating Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized sovereign Indian tribe; and to restore to the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin those Federal services furnished to American Indians because of their status as American Indians; and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 865) authorizing the President to proclaim March 29, 1974, as "Vietnam Veterans Day," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, December 18, 1973, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 513. An act to amend section 232 of the National Housing Act to authorize insured loans to provide fire safety equipment for nursing homes and intermediate care facilities;

S. 1038. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize travel and transportation allowances to certain members of the uniformed services in connection with leave; and

S. 2714. An act to amend section 291(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, relating to cost-of-living increases, and to increase the pay and allowances of certain officers of the Armed Forces whose pay and allowances are not subject to adjustment to reflect adjustment to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEDERAL ENERGY EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (S. 2776) to pro-

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vide for the effective and efficient management of the Nation's energy policies and programs.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the bill before us today, S. 2776, seeks quickly to pull together an effective Federal management structure for dealing with the current energy emergency.

We are still in the dark as to how deep that emergency will be. Projections of crude oil shortages range from 1.5 to 5 million barrels a day, depending on the degree of faith in our ability to conserve, allocate, and price wisely. Projections of the impact on the economy and our daily lives also range wildly. Unemployment is seen as reaching as high as 6 to 8 percent and beyond. Growth in the real GNP is seen as dropping to 1 or 1½ percent, or even falling into the minus territory that spells recession. Dire warnings of heatless homes, stalled public and private transportation and closed factories abound. But the main point is that there is no cause for panic; instead there is a real need to legislate speedily and wisely. It is important to fix the blame for past errors, so that we can prevent their repetition; but it is more important to look ahead now with legislation that anticipates the worst and establishes the institutions and the authorities needed to make the best of a bad situation.

Our ability to respond swiftly and effectively to the energy emergency is now severely handicapped by the fragmentation of pertinent responsibilities among dozens of agencies. No single agency has the authority to encompass the vast array of energy problems facing the Nation. Nor is there an agency authorized to execute the new emergency authorities now being granted to the Executive by Congress in response to the crisis, pursuant to such sweeping measures as the recently enacted Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act and the soon-to-be-enacted National Energy Emergency Act.

The President, recognizing the need for speedy revamping of energy management in the emergency, has established by Executive order a Federal Energy Office in the Executive Office of the President. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the order be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, however, the authority, organization and staffing of this Office clearly is unequal to the vastness and complexity of the emergency. The Administrator's authorities are limited to those delegated to him by the President. The Administrator does not have authority over programs vested by statute in other agencies which are essential for rapid response to energy shortages. He does not have the personnel and funding, or the data-gathering and analysis capability, needed to meet the emergency. Nor are his actions subject to the close congressional and public scrutiny that the emergency demands.

The bill we consider today—S. 2776, the Federal Energy Emergency Administration Act—provides swift remedies to all of these problems. It was introduced

by Senator JACKSON and me, with six co-sponsors, on December 4, only 2 days after we met with the President's new energy czar, William Simon, to learn of the administration's reorganization proposal.

Full-day hearings were held by the Government Operations Committee on December 6 and 7. A total of 20 witnesses were heard. Committee staff worked throughout the following weekend in accordance with our directions to revise and sharpen the hastily drafted administration proposal. On December 12—only 10 days after the reorganization was announced—we spent the full day marking up and ordering reported a vastly improved bill to establish a Federal Energy Emergency Administration.

This proposal would not be before us today if it were not for the fullest cooperation that existed between the Congress and the executive branch in the national interest. I am particularly indebted to Senator ERVIN, our chairman; Senator PERCY, our ranking member; Senator JACKSON, who has played such an indispensable role in these energy-crisis times; Senator MUSKIE, who has made a special contribution in protecting the interests of State and local governments; and Senator JAVITS, who offered invaluable assistance in developing the reorganization provision of the act. I commend them, and all of the members of the committee, for the cooperation they offered in moving this bill forward.

The hard work on this bill also involved the efforts of the Interior Committee staff, in Senator JACKSON's behalf, and William Van Ness and Daniel Dreyfus deserve special recognition for their valued assistance to the Government Operations Committee—its members and staff.

The administration was well represented by Gerald L. Parsky of Mr. Simon's staff, and Charles F. Bingman of Roy Ash's staff in the Office of Management and Budget, who consulted for many hours with our staffs.

The staffs of the Government Operations Committee and of its members are to be commenced for the extraordinary teamwork they displayed in making substantive contributions to the bill and moving it along to floor consideration in the space of only 2 weeks from the day it was introduced. It simply would have been impossible to reach a vote on this vital emergency legislation before adjournment if it were not for their dedication and hard work.

I am sure the other committee members and the entire Senate join me in expressing deep appreciation to the following staff members:

Robert Bland Smith, staff director and general counsel of the committee, and Eli E. Nobleman and W. Thomas Foxwell of the committee staff;

Robert J. Wager, staff director and general counsel of my reorganization subcommittee, and Paul L. Leventhal and Paul Hoff of the subcommittee staff;

Alvin Fromm, staff director of Senator MUSKIE's Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, and James E. Hall and David E. Johnson of the subcommittee staff;

William J. Van Ness, chief counsel of Senator JACKSON's Interior Committee, and Daniel A. Dreyfus and Grenville Garside of the committee staff;

Vic Reinemer and Winslow E. Turner, staff director and chief counsel respectively of Senator METCALF's budgeting Subcommittee;

Robert J. Vastine and John Pearson of Senator PERCY's committee staff, and Brian Conboy of Senator JAVITS' committee staff;

Gary Sellers for Senator McCLELLAN, George Patten for Senator CHILES; Wright H. Andrews for Senator NUNN; Carolyn N. Fuller for Senator HUDDLESTON; Michael Metz for Senator GURNEY; Charles Morrison for Senator ROTH; and Harrison Fox for Senator BROCK.

THE BILL

The product of this intense effort, S. 2776, preserves the basic organizational structure and transfers of authority, as proposed by the administration. The FEEA would be headed by an Administrator and Deputy Administrator, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Transferred to the new agency would be the functions now being exercised by the Office of Petroleum Allocation, the Office of Energy Conservation, the Office of Energy Data and Analysis, and the Office of Oil and Gas—all in the Department of the Interior. It would also transfer the functions of the Energy Division of the Cost of Living Council.

The committee made substantial additions to, and modifications of, the bill to produce a reorganization act that permits the Administrator the essential authority he needs over the next 18 months to grapple with the enormity of the energy emergency. But it now also carefully defines the limits of those interim powers and establishes guidelines for their execution with maximum public disclosure, congressional oversight and reliance on the expertise of the public and private sectors.

A staff analysis of the differences between the original and current versions of the bill makes clear the safeguards that have been built into it.

I ask unanimous consent that this analysis be made a part of the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the key problem with the original bill was that it implicitly conferred sweeping powers on a single individual, the FEEA Administrator, without explicitly defining the limits to those powers or providing guidelines to minimize the impact of drastic energy-saving measures on the cost of living, the overall economy, the environment, the functioning of State and local governments, and the livelihoods and conveniences of individual Americans.

The committee moved swiftly but cautiously to assemble a governmental mechanism for dealing with an energy emergency—the depth and direction of which is still unknown to us. We know

December 18, 1973

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILMINGTON, DEL.,
November 1, 1973.

Whereas, the war that has occurred during the past few weeks in the Mideast is the second flareup of hostilities in that area in the past six years; and

Whereas, even during periods of cessation of hostilities, there have been sporadic acts of terror throughout the world attributable to the existing tensions in the Mideast; and

Whereas, the Mayor and Council of the City of Wilmington wishes to express its sincere hope that the tragic loss and waste of human lives will quickly cease; and

Whereas, the Mayor and Council of the City of Wilmington wishes to express its sincere hope that the repulsive acts of war will cease and that Israel and the Arab Nations will reach an equitable and lasting peace through which the people on both sides of this tragic conflict will learn to live in harmony; and

Whereas, a conflict in the Mideast jeopardizes the peace and harmony of all Nations of the World. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the council of the city of Wilmington That the Mayor and Council of the City of Wilmington support the efforts of all of the nations involved and the efforts of the United Nations in attempting to achieve an end to this tragic war between Israel and the Arab Nations and the beginning of a truly just and lasting peace in the Mideast and throughout the World.

STUDENTS FIGHT ENERGY CRISIS

Mr. BROCK. Mr. President, it is incumbent upon all of us to realize that the United States is facing a very real energy crisis. For the most part, individuals, families, businesses, factories, and Government agencies are beginning to do their part in trying to conserve what precious fuel that we have while research is done to develop new resources and to find ways of providing new sources of energy.

Recently, faculty members and students at Christian Brothers College in Memphis met to discuss the energy problem, and what could be done immediately about helping the situation. What developed was a list of suggestions for both faculty and students at the college. However, I would suggest that those suggestions developed might apply to all of us, and I thus request that the list of items which could help in conserving energy be placed, by unanimous consent, in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESENTED BY THE ENGINEERING STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE

For all high schools, colleges and universities:

1. Students—
 - A. Dress Warmly—Sweaters, Coats, etc.
 - B. Car Pools.
 - C. Report plumbing and electrical works in need of repair.
 - D. Dorm Students—Replace high watt bulbs with low watt bulbs (possibly with aid of maintenance).
 - E. Get-togethers, club meetings, bashes, etc., during daytime hours.
 - F. Provide suggestions, no matter how Unreal.
 - G. Commuting students drive X-Ways at 50 mph.

H. Encourage students to do senior projects on Energy Saving & Related Ideas.

2. Administrative—

A. Means of Mass Transport—Car Pools, Busing, etc.

B. Possibly of Rescheduling Classes to eliminate nights and possibly cut to a 3 or 4 day school week.

C. Possibly of alternative or supplemental heating.

D. Make teachers responsible for turning off lights and heating at end of class.

E. Reduce lighting—corridors, archways, walkways—by turning off every other bulb and/or reducing wattages. As much lighting as possible turned off at 1:00 A.M. on week nights. Possibly switch to fluorescent.

F. Specify a minimum of parking lots to be lit and used at night. Turn lighting for other lots off.

G. Lock boxes on gas heaters & thermostats.

H. Work-Study students shifted to maintenance for the repair and upkeep of lighting, plumbing, and electrical.

I. Reschedule various affairs to daytime hours and to cafeteria and student centers which are always heated.

J. Reschedule holidays—longer winter breaks—shorter summer breaks.

K. Utilize better insulated buildings to a maximum extent, poorly insulated buildings to a minimum.

L. Location of Suggestion Boxes.

M. Administrative Vehicles on X-rays at 50 mph.

N. Reschedule gym so that maximum amount of activities during the day.

O. Study of Time Constant to determine how early heat in particular buildings needs to be turned on, and how early it can be turned off and still effectively keep it heated during necessary hours.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment, the following bills:

S. 2413. An act to authorize the disposal of aluminum from the national stockpile and for other purposes;

S. 2493. An act to authorize the disposal of silicon carbide from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 2498. An act to authorize the disposal of zinc from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; and

S. 2551. An act to authorize the disposal of molybdenum from the national stockpile, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 865) authorizing the President to proclaim March 29, 1974, as "Vietnam Veterans Day," which it requested concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11771) making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the dis-

agreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. ROONEY of New York, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. YATES, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. McFALL, Mr. MAHON, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, and Mr. CEDERBERG were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 9256. An act to increase the contribution of the Government to the costs of health benefits for Federal employees, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10717. An act to repeal the act terminating Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized sovereign Indian tribe; and to restore to the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin those Federal services furnished to American Indians because of their status as American Indians; and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 865) authorizing the President to proclaim March 29, 1974, as "Vietnam Veterans Day," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, December 18, 1973, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 513. An act to amend section 232 of the National Housing Act to authorize insured loans to provide fire safety equipment for nursing homes and intermediate care facilities;

S. 1038. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize travel and transportation allowances to certain members of the uniformed services in connection with leave; and

S. 2714. An act to amend section 291(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, relating to cost-of-living increases, and to increase the pay and allowances of certain officers of the Armed Forces whose pay and allowances are not subject to adjustment to reflect adjustment to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEDERAL ENERGY EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (S. 2776) to pro-

vide for the effective and efficient management of the Nation's energy policies and programs.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the bill before us today, S. 2776, seeks quickly to pull together an effective Federal management structure for dealing with the current energy emergency.

We are still in the dark as to how deep that emergency will be. Projections of crude oil shortages range from 1.5 to 5 million barrels a day, depending on the degree of faith in our ability to conserve, allocate, and price wisely. Projections of the impact on the economy and our daily lives also range wildly. Unemployment is seen as reaching as high as 6 to 8 percent and beyond. Growth in the real GNP is seen as dropping to 1 or 1½ percent, or even falling into the minus territory that spells recession. Dire warnings of heatless homes, stalled public and private transportation and closed factories abound. But the main point is that there is no cause for panic; instead there is a real need to legislate speedily and wisely. It is important to fix the blame for past errors, so that we can prevent their repetition; but it is more important to look ahead now with legislation that anticipates the worst and establishes the institutions and the authorities needed to make the best of a bad situation.

Our ability to respond swiftly and effectively to the energy emergency is now severely handicapped by the fragmentation of pertinent responsibilities among dozens of agencies. No single agency has the authority to encompass the vast array of energy problems facing the Nation. Nor is there an agency authorized to execute the new emergency authorities now being granted to the Executive by Congress in response to the crisis, pursuant to such sweeping measures as the recently enacted Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act and the soon-to-be-enacted National Energy Emergency Act.

The President, recognizing the need for speedy revamping of energy management in the emergency, has established by Executive order a Federal Energy Office in the Executive Office of the President. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the order be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, however, the authority, organization and staffing of this Office clearly is unequal to the vastness and complexity of the emergency. The Administrator's authorities are limited to those delegated to him by the President. The Administrator does not have authority over programs vested by statute in other agencies which are essential for rapid response to energy shortages. He does not have the personnel and funding, or the data-gathering and analysis capability, needed to meet the emergency. Nor are his actions subject to the close congressional and public scrutiny that the emergency demands.

The bill we consider today—S. 2776, the Federal Energy Emergency Administration Act—provides swift remedies to all of these problems. It was introduced

by Senator JACKSON and me, with six cosponsors, on December 4, only 2 days after we met with the President's new energy czar, William Simon, to learn of the administration's reorganization proposal.

Full-day hearings were held by the Government Operations Committee on December 6 and 7. A total of 20 witnesses were heard. Committee staff worked through the following weekend in accordance with our directions to revise and sharpen the hastily drafted administration proposal. On December 12—only 10 days after the reorganization was announced—we spent the full day marking up and ordering reported a vastly improved bill to establish a Federal Energy Emergency Administration.

This proposal would not be before us today if it were not for the fullest cooperation that existed between the Congress and the executive branch in the national interest. I am particularly indebted to Senator ERVIN, our chairman; Senator PERCY, our ranking member; Senator JACKSON, who has played such an indispensable role in these energy-crisis times; Senator MUSKIE, who has made a special contribution in protecting the interests of State and local governments; and Senator JAVITS, who offered invaluable assistance in developing the reorganization provision of the act. I commend them, and all of the members of the committee, for the cooperation they offered in moving this bill forward.

The hard work on this bill also involved the efforts of the Interior Committee staff, in Senator JACKSON's behalf, and William Van Ness and Daniel Dreyfus deserve special recognition for their valued assistance to the Government Operations Committee—its members and staff.

The administration was well represented by Gerald L. Parsky of Mr. Simons' staff, and Charles F. Bingman of Roy Ash's staff in the Office of Management and Budget, who consulted for many hours with our staffs.

The staffs of the Government Operations Committee and of its members are to be commended for the extraordinary teamwork they displayed in making substantive contributions to the bill and moving it along to floor consideration in the space of only 2 weeks from the day it was introduced. It simply would have been impossible to reach a vote on this vital emergency legislation before adjournment if it were not for their dedication and hard work.

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Robert J. Vastine and John Pearson of Senator PERCY's committee staff, and Brian Corboy of Senator JAVITS' committee staff;

Gary Sellers for Senator McCLELLAN, George Patten for Senator CHILES, Wright H. Andrews for Senator NUNN, Carolyn N. Fuller for Senator HUDDLESTON, Michael Metz for Senator GURNEY, Charles Morrison for Senator ROTH, and Harrison Fox for Senator BROCK.

THE BILL

The product of this intense effort. S. 2776, preserves the basic organizational structure and transfers of authority, as proposed by the administration. The FEEA would be headed by an Administrator and Deputy Administrator, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Transferred to the new agency would be the functions now being exercised by the Office of Petroleum Allocation, the Office of Energy Conservation, the Office of Energy Data and Analysis, and the Office of Oil and Gas—all in the Department of the Interior. It would also transfer the functions of the Energy Division of the Cost of Living Council.

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Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the key problem with the original bill was that it implicitly conferred sweeping powers on a single individual, the FEEA Administrator, without explicitly defining the limits to those powers or providing guidelines to minimize the impact of drastic energy-saving measures on the cost of living, the overall economy, the environment, the functioning of State and local governments, and the livelihoods and conveniences of individual Americans.

The committee moved swiftly but cautiously to assemble a governmental mechanism for dealing with an energy emergency—the depth and direction of which is still unknown to us. We know

economy. Testimony was heard from Russell Train, Administrator, EPA; Department of the Interior, and public witnesses.

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of general debate, waiving points of order against section 12 of the bill for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 4 of rule XXI, making it in order to consider the text of the bill H.R. 11555 as a substitute for H.R. 11401, and making it in order to consider as an amendment to H.R. 11555 the language now printed in H.R. 11401 on page 8 beginning on line 4 through line 14, on H.R. 11401, Special Prosecutor Act of 1973. Testimony was heard from Representatives Dennis, Hungate, Mayne, and Holtzman.

Joint Committee Meeting

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 11459, making appropriations for military construction for fiscal year 1974.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, subcommittee, to hold hearings on proposed fiscal year 1974 supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch, to be followed by subcommittee markup of this proposed legislation, 2 p.m., 1223 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, to continue open markup of proposed omnibus housing and community development legislation, 10 a.m., 5302 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on Commerce, Consumer Subcommittee, to hold hearings on S. 2028, the proposed Federal Truth-in-Housing Act, 10 a.m., 5110 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Federal Procurement, to begin markup of S. 2510, to create an Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Executive Office of the President, 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., 3302 Dirksen Office Building.

Subcommittee on Reorganization, Research, and International Organizations, to hold hearings on S. 2744, proposing establishment of independent Energy Research and Development Administration and a Nuclear Energy Commission, 10 a.m., 1318 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to hold an open business meeting, 10 a.m., 3110 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, to hold hearings on S. 354, to establish a nationwide motor vehicle accident insurance plan, and to require no-fault motor vehicle insurance as a condition precedent to operating a motor vehicle, 10 a.m., 2228 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, executive, committee business, 2:30 p.m., room S-146, Capitol.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Department Operations, to hold hearing on fuel conservation, 10 a.m., 1301 Longworth Building.

Committee on Appropriations, executive, to consider bill making appropriations for foreign assistance for fiscal year 1974, 10 a.m., H-140, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee No. 4, executive, to markup H.R. 8593, relating to incentive pay to attract and retain volunteers for aviation crewmember duties, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee No. 5, to consider Army, Navy, and Air Force real estate projects, 10 a.m., 2212 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Intelligence, to consider S. 2714, to amend CIA Retirement Act of 1964 for certain employees, 10 a.m., 2337 Rayburn Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee on Small Business, to continue hearings on SBA operations, 9:30 a.m., 2128 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Housing, to hold hearings on H.R. 9989, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1973; and H.R. 11460, Escrow Account System Improvement Act, 1:30 p.m., 2359 Rayburn Building.

Committee on Education and Labor, to continue markup of H.R. 69, to extend and amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 9:45 a.m., 2175 Rayburn Building.

Special Subcommittee on Education, to continue hearings on basic opportunity grant family contribution schedule, 8:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, to continue markup of H.R. 11088, Emergency Security Assistance Act of 1973, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn Building.

Committee on House Administration, Subcommittee on Accounts, executive, on pending business, 2:30 p.m., H-329, Capitol.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Mines and Mining, to hold hearing and markup session on private bills, 9 a.m., 1324 Longworth Building.

Subcommittee on Public Lands, to hold informational hearing on the recommendations of the Department of Interior regarding the disposition of D-2 lands set aside under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1970, 10 a.m., 1302 Longworth Building.

Committee on Internal Security, Subcommittee, executive, to consider Federal Loyalty Security Program, 2 p.m., 311 Cannon Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, to continue oversight hearings on motor vehicle standards and fuel economy, 2 p.m., 2322 Rayburn Building.

Full committee, to continue markup of H.R. 11450, National Energy Emergency Act, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law, to consider private immigration bills, 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn Building.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, to hold hearing on H.R. 8193, to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth Building.

Committee on Science and Astronautics, Subcommittee on International Cooperation in Science and Space, to hold hearings on science and advanced technology transfer between the United States and the Soviet Union, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn Building.

Committee on Ways and Means, to receive briefing from the officials of the Treasury Department concerning the energy crisis, 10 a.m., Committee Room, Longworth Building.

Next meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Tuesday, December 4

Next meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12 noon, Tuesday, December 4

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

SENATE

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Javits, Jacob K., N.Y., E7695
Talmadge, Herman E., Ga., E7697

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Beard, Robin L., Tenn., E7716
Bingham, Jonathan B., N.Y., E7697, E7704,
E7719, E7724
Brasco, Frank J., N.Y., E7705
Brinkley, Jack, Ga., E7703
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Carter, Tim Lee, Ky., E7708
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Coughlin, Lawrence, Pa., E7710
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Dingell, John D., Mich., E7703, E7716
Dinan, Robert F., Mass., E7723
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Hanna, Richard T., Calif., E7705
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McKinney, Stewart B., Conn., E7707
Matsunaga, Spark M., Hawaii, E7721
Mink, Patsy T., Hawaii, E7708
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Price, Robert, Tex., E7714
Rangel, Charles B., N.Y., E7700, E7719
Rarick, John R., La., E7702, E7722
Regula, Ralph S., Ohio, E7695
Reuss, Henry S., Wis., E7713
Roush, J. Edward, Ind., E7702, E7715
Schroeder, Patricia, Colo., E7716
Steelman, Alan, Tex., E7711
Wilson, Charles, Tex., E7722
Wolf, Lester L., N.Y., E7703
Young, C. W. Bill, Fla., E7707
Young, Samuel H., Ill., E7723



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Suspensions: House voted to suspend the rules and pass the following bills:

Shrimp: H.R. 8529, to implement the shrimp fishing agreement with Brazil, amended;

Pages H 10556-H 10560

Lobsters: H.R. 6074, to define those species of Continental Shelf fishery resources which appertain to the United States, amended; and

Pages H 10560-H 10567

Fishing: H. Con. Res. 173, relating to the United States fishing industry, amended (agreed to by a yeand-nay vote of 405 yeas). Subsequently, this passage was vacated and S. Con. Res. 11, a similar Senate-passed resolution, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House resolution as passed.

Pages H 10567-H 10574

Budget and Impoundment Control: House completed all general debate and began reading for amendment H.R. 7130, to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate to improve congressional control over budgetary outlay and receipt totals, to provide for a Legislative Budget Director and staff; but came to no resolution thereon. Consideration under the 5-minute rule will continue tomorrow, December 5.

H. Res. 715, the rule under which the bill is being considered, was agreed to earlier by a voice vote.

Pages H 10574-H 10612

Late Report: Committee on the Judiciary received permission to file a report by midnight tonight on H. Res. 735, confirming the nomination of Gerald R. Ford, of the State of Michigan, to be Vice President of the United States.

Pages H 10612-H 10613

Quorum Calls—Votes: One quorum call and three yeand-nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H10547, H10548, H10554, and H10573.

Program for Wednesday: Met at noon and adjourned at 5:55 p.m. until noon on Wednesday, December 5, when the House will consider the conference report on H.R. 8877, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1974; and continue consideration of H.R. 7130, Budget and Impoundment Control Act.

Committee Meetings

FUEL CONSERVATION

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Department Operations held a hearing to determine what USDA is doing to provide information to farmers and ranchers on how to conserve fuel in their operations. Testimony was heard from USDA witnesses.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Committee on Appropriations: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 11771 amended, making appropriations for foreign assistance for fiscal year 1974.

AVIATION CREWMEMBERS' INCENTIVE PAY

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 4 began markup of H.R. 8593, relating to incentive pay to attract and retain volunteers for aviation crewmember duties, and will resume markup on Thursday, December 6.

REAL ESTATE PROJECTS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 5 met on pending Army, Navy, and Air Force real estate projects and took the following action:

Army—Acquisitions: Approved two.

Disposals: Approved six; disapproved two;

Navy—Acquisitions: Approved one;

Disposals: Approved five; disapproved one; deferred eight; and

Air Force—Disposals: Approved three; deferred two.

CIA RETIREMENT ACT

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Intelligence met and approved for full committee action S. 2714, to amend the Central Intelligence Act of 1964 for Certain Employees.

SBA OPERATIONS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on Small Business continued hearings on SBA operations with testimony from SBA Administrator Thomas S. Kleppe.

Hearings continue Monday, December 10.

REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES— ESCROW ACCOUNT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on Housing began hearings on H.R. 9989, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1973; and H.R. 11460, Escrow Account System Improvement Act. Testimony was heard from Thomas Bomar, Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board; and HUD Assistant Secretary Sheldon Lubar.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

Committee on Education and Labor: Continued markup of H.R. 69, to extend and amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and will continue tomorrow.

BOG FAMILY CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE

Committee on Education and Labor: Special Subcommittee on Education continued hearings on basic opportunity grant family contribution schedule. Testimony was heard from Jack Morse, director of governmental relations, American Council on Education.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

EMERGENCY SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Completed markup and by a vote of 32 to 1 ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 11088, amended, Emergency Security Assistance Act of 1973.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on House Administration: Subcommittee on Accounts met in executive session on committee business.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Mines and Mining held a hearing and acted on private bills.

DISPOSITION OF LANDS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Public Lands held an informational hearing on the recommendations of the Department of Interior regarding the disposition of D-2 lands set aside under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1970. Testimony was heard from Assistant Secretary of Interior Laurence Lynn, Jr.

FEDERAL LOYALTY SECURITY PROGRAM

Committee on Internal Security: Subcommittee met in executive session on the Federal Loyalty Security Program.

NATIONAL ENERGY EMERGENCY ACT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Continued markup of H.R. 11450, National Energy Emergency Act, and will continue tomorrow.

MOTOR VEHICLE STANDARDS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment continued oversight hearings on motor vehicle standards and fuel economy with testimony from public witnesses.

PRIVATE IMMIGRATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law met and acted on private immigration bills.

U.S. OIL IMPORTS

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine held a hearing on H.R. 8193, to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S. flag vessels. Testimony was heard from Rear Adm. Albert Mumma, and public witnesses.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Committee on Science and Astronautics: Subcommittee on International Cooperation in Science and Space

began hearings on science and advanced technology transfer between the United States and the Soviet Union. Testimony was heard from Steven Lazarus, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East-West Trade, Department of Commerce; Dr. Herbert Levine, University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. Marshall I. Goldman, Wellesley College.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

ENERGY CRISIS

Committee on Ways and Means: Met in executive session for briefing by Treasury Department officials on the energy crisis, which will be continued tomorrow.

Joint Committee Meetings**FEDERAL FINANCING BANK**

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 5874, proposing the establishment of a Federal Financing Bank.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT**New Law**

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D1357, November 30, 1973)

H.R. 11104, increasing the present temporary ceiling on the public debt from \$465 to \$475.7 billion, and extending the period to which the temporary ceiling applies until June 30, 1974. Signed December 3, 1973 (Public Law 93-173).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, subcommittee, to hold a closed hearing on proposed fiscal year 1974 supplemental appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, to be followed by executive markup of proposed fiscal year 1974 supplemental appropriations for public works, 10 a.m., room S-126, Capitol.

Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, to continue open markup of proposed omnibus housing and community development legislation, 10 a.m., 5302 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on Commerce, Consumer Subcommittee, to continue hearings on S. 2023, the proposed Federal Truth-in-Housing Act, 10 a.m., 5110 Dirksen Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on European Affairs, executive, to receive a briefing on the current situation in Greece from Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Davies, 10 a.m., room S-116, Capitol.

Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Reorganization, Research, and International Organization, to continue hearings on S. 2744, proposing establishment of independent Energy Research and Development Administration and a Nuclear Energy Commission, 10 a.m., 1318 Dirksen Office Building.

A number of people did not feel auto racing was a sport, and its recreational nature of it, its recreational intent, and its incidence of accidents, death and injury, as well as its violence seemed to justify its inclusion. Of the five levels of sports play considered, the levels mentioned most often as one of the three most dangerous are presented in the following table.

TABLE II

| Level of play | Number responding | Percent |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| College..... | 59 | 91 |
| High School..... | 55 | 85 |
| Professional..... | 52 | 80 |

Note: Total responding was 65.

What corrective actions were recommended?

The extensive comments on corrective measures requires that we analyze responses in four major categories: regulation and the role of government, survey issues, other specific measures, and further suggested research.

Regulation and the Role of Government: Opinions on the role of the government in promoting athletic safety vary across the spectrum from no involvement to total control. The predominant feeling of persons responding was that while voluntary efforts are preferable, existing voluntary organizations have been ineffective, thus making national legislation necessary. A number of people, however, felt that legislation makes no difference in terms of attitude change needed to have safe athletics. As a university psychologist of sports summarized it: "Though I strongly support the (Athletic) Safety Act, it does not get at the real causes of high injury rates in sports, but it probably is all the progress we can make at the moment."

Opinions about the extent and types of regulation ranged from restrictions on levels of competition, requirements for minimum safety procedures and medical facilities, to standards for equipment and facilities.

Survey Issue Recommendations: Under the issues noted above, a number of recommendations were already made. The following are an effort to summarize the wide range and diversity of corrective recommendations made.

1. **Drugs:** Although considered the first major athletic safety problem, there were few corrective actions suggested beyond more education and research, regulation of all drugs to athletes, and even their complete elimination from athletics.

2. **Education vs. Athletics:** The second major problem area cited above received a moderate (14) number of suggestions. A central focus was on removing commercialism from scholastic sports by eliminating athletic scholarships, financing athletics out of the general educational fund, and eliminating preferential entry requirements.

3. **Coaching:** By far the most volatile issue, coaching procedures received 24 recommendations for change. Most felt that they need to be certified through a qualification procedure which would include psychological testing. A number felt that coaches should be held personally responsible for injuries on their teams, and finally that they should be judged on their teaching rather than their winning abilities.

4. **Equipment:** 18 responses were fielded with a major recommendation being more research on artificial surfaces. Equipment standards for equipment and fields was also a major suggestion.

5. **Trainers:** Similar to the coaches, the major recommendation was for establishing a certification requirement at all schools.

6. **Finances:** A few people alarmed by financial abuses felt profits should be elimi-

nated from athletics, or that athletics be stocks and lower gate fees.

7. **Recruiting:** Only a few people made recommendations here, but most wanted some clarification of ethical standards and closer scrutiny of the operations.

8. **Injuries:** A wide variety (15) of responses were generated here ranging from a desire for more national injury data, to guidelines for playing conditions, and to knee injury protection.

9. **Medical Care:** While considered a tenth major issue, it was second in recommended corrective actions, with 21 responses. Most felt doctors needed more training and should be required at all sporting events. Independence of team doctors from coach controls was also felt needed to preserve their integrity and objectivity in their work.

10. **Rule Enforcement:** Most of the 11 responses recommended stricter enforcement from an agency outside the sports world, such as an independent regulatory agency with regional and/or local offices.

Other Specific Measures: A number of individuals recommended some form of national agency to coordinate or control local safety programs. Such an organization would concern itself with research on injuries, infractions of the law, sports sociology, psychology and medicine, and would have authority over existing independent institutions such as the NCAA or AAU.

A second measure suggested was the establishment of statewide insurance programs to cover individual athletes or compulsory liability insurance which would make institutions responsible for injuries incurred within their jurisdictions.

A third and significant recommendation made by 11 people concerned giving more decision-making control to the athletes and to promote a concept of sports which respects the dignity of each athlete over the necessity of winning.

A fourth minor recommendation was for the establishment of a code of ethics for the conduct of athletics.

Finally, a wide range (14) of specific controls was suggested, from the elimination of red-shirting to crowd control at games, to local or regional officers to insure athletic safety.

Further Research: A considerable amount of information is needed by athletes, coaches, parents, and the public about the dangers and safety in specific sports. In addition the following research issues were noted:

1. Pro sport franchises and gambling in pro sports.
2. The finances of the US Olympic Committee and other institutions governing sports.
3. The coaching system and the coach's social role.
4. Recruiting procedures and abuses.
5. Injuries and equipment.
6. Intercollegiate athletics.
7. Abuses which result from a "win at any cost" philosophy.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this analysis has been to summarize and describe the elements and issues which comprise the crisis in American athletics. We began the survey from an observation that the extent and character of athletic injuries require a diagnosis beyond their medical context. We found from the survey results that this was true, and that athletic injuries per se were not felt to be the primary issue. Rather, the value of winning as a primary athletic priority, and its attendant high pressure system were felt to be primary causes for abuses of all kinds in a variety of sports activities, from drugs, coaching or recruiting, to medical practices and scholastic athletics. While injuries cannot be analyzed in isolation from a high

pressure system, poor equipment or training, determining the precise causes for injuries remains a highly complex issue requiring further research.

In terms of corrective actions the survey clearly indicates a need for more education, research and initial legislative action. The Athletic Safety Act is certainly an important first step toward guaranteeing the safety and health of athletes, although more affirmative action toward basic attitude-value change is necessary. In particular, the training and licensing of coaches and trainers was felt to be a major need. Financial controls and limits on commercial athletics in the educational system, more research on artificial surfaces, and the training of physicians and their required presence at all sporting events was also suggested. Finally, a liability insurance program and national organization to stimulate and monitor sports activities were recommended as measures needing immediate attention.

This survey hopefully points concerned individuals in a number of different directions where concerted action might be taken to alleviate pressure and promote athletic safety and health. Sports For People wishes to thank all those who participated in this effort for their insights and concerns.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JONES of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. O'NEILL), for today and balance of week, on account of death of a staff member.

Mr. BLATNIK (at the request of Mr. JONES of Oklahoma), for November 6 and 7, 1973, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. WHITTEN, for 10 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SYMMS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHNEEBELI, for 1 hour, on November 12.

Mr. ROBISON of New York, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. HOGAN, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FISH, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. ALEXANDER for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KASTENMEIER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FUQUA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RANDALL, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. RUNNELS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. DELLUMS and to include extraneous matter notwithstanding the fact it

exceeds two pages of the Congressional Record and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$731.50.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey in five instances.

Mr. RARICK, to revise and extend his remarks on H.R. 8219 today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SYMONS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RHODES in five instances.

Mr. KEATING.

Mr. KEMP.

Mr. ESCH.

Mr. ARCHER.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. BURGNER.

Mr. GUBSER.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. BAKER.

Mr. SCHERLE.

Mr. SHOUP.

Mr. ZWACH.

Mr. FRENZEL in two instances.

Mr. CONLAN in three instances.

Mr. McCLODY in two instances.

Mr. HOGAN in two instances.

Mr. McCLOSKEY.

Mr. SNYDER in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of New York.

Mr. WYLLIE.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida in five instances.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.

Mr. SEBELIUS in two instances.

Mr. CLEVELAND.

Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri in two instances.

Mr. HUNT.

Mr. ASHBROOK in four instances.

Mr. BRAY in two instances.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. DU PONT.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WADIE in two instances.

Mr. LITTON.

Mr. MURPHY of New York.

Mr. ASPIN in 10 instances.

Mr. HARRINGTON in five instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. FRASER in five instances.

Mr. FISHER in four instances.

Mr. BRADENAS in six instances.

Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.

Mr. ULLMAN in five instances.

Mr. FAUNTROY in five instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in 10 instances.

Mr. MILFORD.

Mr. LEGGETT.

Mrs. GRASSO in 10 instances.

Mr. KARTH.

Mr. O'HARA.

Mr. DE LUGO.

Mr. RANDALL.

Mr. DENT.

Mr. MAHON.

Mr. UDALL in 10 instances.

Mr. GAYDOS in 10 instances.

Mr. RIEGLE in two instances.

Mr. KYROS.

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD.

Mr. HUNGATE in 10 instances.

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1070. An act to implement the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 1432. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize free or reduced rate transportation for widows, widowers, and minor children of employees who have died while employed by an air carrier or foreign air carrier after 20 or more years of such employment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2651. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Interstate Commerce Act in order to authorize reduced rate transportation for handicapped persons and for persons who are 65 years of age or older or 21 years of age or younger; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 9286. An act to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1974 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the military training student loads, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 7, 1973, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1518. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for the legislative branch (H. Doc. No. 93-177); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1519. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, the General Services Administration, and the Postal Service (H. Doc. No. 93-178); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1520. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for an appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States (H. Doc. No. 93-179); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1521. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 93-180); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1522. A letter from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1523. A letter from the Chairman, Cost Accounting Standards Board, transmitting a proposed cost accounting standards establishing criteria to be used by contractors in selecting time periods to be used as cost accounting periods, pursuant to section 719(h) (3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by Public Law 91-379; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1524. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting the final determination of the Commission in docket No. 57, *Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, et al., Plaintiffs, v. The United States of America*, Defendant, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 707; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1525. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 35 of the United States Code to provide a remedy for postal interruptions in patent and trademark cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1526. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated November 29, 1972, submitting a report on Charlotte Harbor (Port Charlotte), Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

1527. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated November 30, 1972, submitting a report on Alapaha River and tributaries, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Works.

1528. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus proposing construction of a Federal Office Building at Carbondale, Ill. pursuant to section 7(a) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 4864. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-621). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 687, Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 11104. A bill to provide for a temporary increase of \$13 billion in the public debt limit and to extend the period to which this temporary limit applies to June 30, 1974. (Rept. No. 93-622). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 688, Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 9142. A bill to restore, support, and maintain modern, efficient rail service in the northeast region of the United States, to designate a system of essential rail lines in the northeast region, to provide financial assistance to rail carriers in the northeast region, to improve competitive

Mr. DINGELL.
Mr. RANGEL in 10 instances.
Mr. WALDIE in two instances.
Mr. WOLFF in two instances.
Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey in 10 instances.
Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in 10 instances.
Mr. ECKHARDT.
Mr. SMITH of Iowa in three instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2264. An act to provide civil service retirement of the Foreign Service Institute, Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 2772. An act to amend title II of the Clean Air Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 9256. An act to increase the contribution of the Government to the costs of health benefits for Federal employees, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10717. An act to repeal the Act terminating Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; to reinstitute the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized sovereign Indian tribe; and to restore to the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin those Federal services furnished to American Indians because of their status as American Indians; and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 513. An act to amend section 232 of the National Housing Act to authorize insured loans to provide fire safety equipment for nursing homes and intermediate care facilities;

S. 1038. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize travel and transportation allowances to certain members of the uniformed services in connection with leave; and

S. 2714. An act to amend section 291(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, relating to cost-of-living increases, and to increase the pay and allowances of certain officers of the Armed Forces whose pay and allowances are not subject to adjustment to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did, on December 17, 1973, present to the President, for his approval a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3180. To amend title 39, United States Code, to clarify the proper use of the frank-

ing privilege by Members of Congress, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7:52 o'clock p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 19, 1973, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1642. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting reports on political contributions made by Ambassadors-designate David D. Newson, Francis T. Underhill, Viron P. Vaky, Lloyd I. Miller, and Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., and their families, pursuant to section 6 of Public Law 93-126; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1643. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System, transmitting the Commission's recommendations for change in the geographical boundaries of the Federal judicial circuits, pursuant to the section 6(1) of Public Law 92-489; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1644. A letter from the Chairman, National Parks Centennial Commission, transmitting the final report of the Commission, pursuant to section 5(c) of Public Law 91-322; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

1645. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the protection of the President at Key Biscayne and San Clemente, with information on protection of past Presidents; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PERKINS: Committee on conference. Conference report to accompany S. 1559 (Rept. No. 93-737). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ICHORD: Committee on Internal Security. Report on a revolutionary target: The American Penal System (Rept. No. 93-738). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 11992. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide, in the case of an individual, a credit (not to exceed \$200) or a deduction (not to exceed \$800) for public transit fare expenditures incurred in traveling to and from work; and in the case of a handicapped individual unable to use public transportation, in credit (not to exceed \$750) or a deduction (not to exceed \$3,000) for reasonable transportation expenses incurred in traveling to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 11993. A bill to provide for the imposition of an embargo on the shipment of goods and materials to Arab nations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 11994. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Energy.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 11995. A bill to promote public health and welfare by expanding and improving the family planning services and population sciences research activities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H.R. 11996. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the Ozark Public Building Authority, Ozark, Ala.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EVANS of Colorado:

H.R. 11997. A bill to authorize the sale and/or exchange of certain lands owned by the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe in order to consolidate and obtain more intensive management on tribal land resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 11998. A bill to extend the Follow Through program for 1 year; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 11999. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may simultaneously receive (without any reduction or offset) both an old-age or disability insurance benefit and a widow's or widower's insurance benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BYRON, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. MATHIAS of California, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MIZELL, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia, Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming, and Mr. ROSE):

H.R. 12000. A bill to enable egg producers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research, producer and consumer education, and promotion to improve, maintain, and develop markets for eggs, egg products, spent fowl, and products of spent fowl; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JONES of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. STEELE, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. THONE, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. ZWACH):

H.R. 12001. A bill to enable egg producers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research, producer and consumer education, and promotion to improve, maintain, and develop markets for eggs, egg products, spent fowl, and products of spent fowl; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LITTON:

H.R. 12002. A bill to provide an excise tax on every new automobile in an amount relating to the portion of such automobile's fuel consumption rate which falls below certain standards, to provide an energy research and development trust fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 12003. A bill to permit the State of Hawaii to use the proceeds from the sale, lease, or other disposition of certain real property for any public purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H 11674

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

December 18, 1973

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COTTER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOSS, Mr. REES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, and Mr. THONE):

H.R. 12004. A bill to amend section 552 of title 5 of the United States Code (known as the Freedom of Information Act) to provide for the classification and declassification of official information in the interest of national defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ROY, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. HODNUT, Mr. SIKES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HALEY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. FREY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BAFALIS, and Mr. ROBISON of New York):

H.R. 12005. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to assure an adequate supply of chlorine and certain other chemicals and substances which are necessary for safe drinking water and for waste water treatment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 12006. A bill to reimburse the States for all unemployment compensation paid to individuals whose unemployment is attributable to the oil crisis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHERLE (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. QUILE, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. DENHOLM):

H.R. 12007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on the amounts paid for communication services shall not apply to the amount of the State and local taxes paid for such services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself and Mr. FULTON):

H.R. 12008. A bill to improve the conduct and regulation of Federal election campaign activities and to provide public financing

for such campaigns; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ASPIN:

H.R. 12009. A bill to provide continued passenger rail transportation in America; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH:

H.R. 12010. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of the subjects of arrest records and to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to disseminate conviction records to State and local government agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 12011. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to require that all officers of national labor organizations be elected by secret ballot of the members; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 12012. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Kulaupapa National Historic Site in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 12013. A bill to provide for reinstatement of optional insurance coverage under the Federal employees group life insurance program for certain individuals who canceled optional insurance due to an increase in premiums because of age which was set at a lower amount later in the year of cancellation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 12014. A bill to amend the Mineral Lands Leasing Act to provide for a more efficient and equitable method for the exploration for and development of oil shale resources on Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 12015. A bill to permit the diversion and withdrawal of additional water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina:

H.R. 12016. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance

benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CULVER:

H. Con. Res. 403. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the Government's adoption of a policy concerning foreign investment in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HILLIS (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H. Res. 750. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of shortages of materials and natural resources affecting the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LANDGREBE:

H. Res. 751. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives concerning the relocation of the Nation's Capital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. FRASER):

H. Res. 752. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives concerning ratification of the Geneva protocol of 1925, and a comprehensive review of this Nation's national security and international policies regarding chemical warfare; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 12017. A bill for the relief of Orapin Dee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12018. A bill for the relief of Jose Manual Flethez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 12019. A bill for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Milton Margoles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

377. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Ruchell Magee, San Jose, Calif., relative to redress of grievances, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.